

# UNTERMYERS PLANS MET ONLY IN PART IN 17 LOCKWOOD BILLS

Rushed Into Legislature.  
They Do Not Go as Far  
as He Wanted.

## JAIL FOR RENT GOUGERS

Ready to Build Experimental Block in Campaign for Housing Relief.

## FOR STATE TRADE BOARD

Committee at Odds Over the Report—Outlines Summer Campaign.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 2.

In a series of bills presented to the Legislature to-day the Lockwood committee summarizes the results of its work in New York for the last year.

Laws are proposed which will aim to suppress all illegal combinations in the building industries; stimulate building by easing the mortgage money situation; provide punishment for the rent gouger and building profiteer and generally strengthen the emergency rent laws.

Some of the measures are drastic, others are mild. They do not go as far as Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the committee, wanted to go. Mr. Untermyer's report, sent from Palm Beach, has been considerably modified in the bills.

Members of the Legislature were surprised when the bills came to to-day, ahead of the committee's report justifying the measures, which is the usual procedure, and the change is due to the need for haste in getting through the bills in the few remaining days of the session and to beat the lobby of builders here waiting to attack the measures.

The committee is not united on the recommendations, some of the members thinking that when Mr. Untermyer sees how they have been modified there may be trouble. One report prepared by Robert C. Cummings and William McCormick, as experts, for which they received \$5,000 each, was discarded. A discussion in the committee is surprising.

Restoration of the full power of the Donnelly anti-trust act by putting back provisions stricken out in 1918; provisions for insurance companies and savings banks to invest in building loans; further State regulation of building and suppression of illegal combinations are among the big features of the program.

## Emergency Rent Bills.

The emergency rent bills are as follows:

Extending the operation of these laws until February 1, 1923.

Extending the tax exemption law so as to make the time to commence construction to secure exemption from taxation until April 1, 1923.

It is not contemplated, however, that the period of exemption shall be extended.

Providing for the return of jury cases which have been put on the calendar and are not separately tried.

Providing for the dismissal of an action with costs in favor of the defendant in cases brought in the wrong district.

Providing that the defendant shall be entitled to costs in an action if the plaintiff does not succeed in recovering more than the amount previously paid by the defendant.

Clarifying the present provision of the law as to the payment of three monthly installments of rent.

Clarifying the present law in relation to the deposit of rent in court and the payment of the same to the landlord.

Requiring the landlord to give thirty days' notice of an increase of rent.

Providing that after foreclosure of a mortgage tenants may not be dispossessed except in cases where summary proceedings are maintainable.

Providing for the creation of either a new court district or the appointment of additional judges to the Seventh District of Manhattan.

## Jail Sentences Compulsory.

Another bill amends the State anti-trust law known as the Donnelly act by repealing the provision giving to the courts the discretion to impose only fines or imprisonment on firms, or to suspend prison sentences or the execution thereof, the purpose of the amendment being that whenever individuals are convicted of violating the act it will be made compulsory upon the court to impose a prison sentence of not less than three months nor more than one year in addition to fine.

The bill defines the meaning of the term "any article or commodity in common use" in the act, so that it shall specifically include combinations among contractors, manufacturers and dealers in building materials used in the construction of buildings, though the same be used in connection with labor.

The purpose is to reverse the rule of law laid down in the case of a combination of mason contractors who were indicted for fixing by agreement between them the prices a cubic yard for constructing and furnishing stone walls and foundations to buildings, in which case the court held that inasmuch as labor entered largely into the performance of the contract this did not constitute a combination with respect to "an article or commodity in common use."

There is separately submitted with

Continued on Page Four

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant Advertising will be found on Page 8—Ad.

## Strict Bathing Rules for Summer Out Now

ATLANTIC CITY, March 2.—No one piece suits for women.  
No suits that cling to the skin for women.  
No skin tight suits for men.  
Women must wear stockings.  
These are the rules laid down by Dr. Charles L. Bossert, beach censor for the coming season. The announcement was made early, he said, because he desired to have every one know what to expect upon arrival here.

## G. T. BROKAW FINDS 'ANGEL' ROLE COSTLY

Has Spent \$95,000 on 'Just Because,' With \$10,000 a Week Coming.

## SUED BY AN EX-MANAGER

Man Who Sees Failure Because Chorus Is Well Paid Wanted Name in Big Type.

George T. Brokaw, a son of the late Isaac V. Brokaw and a member of the law firm of Gulick, Brokaw & Spring of 522 Fifth avenue, was revealed yesterday as the "angel" of "Just Because," a musical comedy now being tried out in New England preparatory to a New York production, when Benjamin Berg, a manager, applied in Supreme Court for an injunction against him.

Berg asks that Brokaw, as president of the Just Because Theatrical Company, be restrained from printing and circulating programs and advertising matter wherein the name of Berg appears in smaller type than the names of Mrs. Helen S. Woodruff and Miss Anne Wynn O'Ryan, the authors.

In his answer to the application Brokaw declares that the comedy has already cost him \$95,000 and will cost him \$10,000 a week during its run in New York.

His answer also sets forth that Mrs. Woodruff, who is the wife of Lewis B. Woodruff of 14 East Sixty-eighth street, wrote the libretto of the musical comedy while Miss O'Ryan, a sister of Major-General John F. O'Ryan, wrote the music. Berg was to have been business manager and was to receive a salary of \$150 a week and a share of the profits.

## Can't See Profits From Show.

But in his application for an injunction Berg stated that the production is less likely to have profits than other shows, one reason, he said, being that Brokaw pays his chorus on a humanitarian scale of from \$50 to \$75 a week instead of the \$35 which he declares is the standard wage.

Berg set forth that he is not afflicted with temperance, but is a business man and from that standpoint purely wants his name in as big type as anybody else's in all advertising touching on and appertaining to "Just Because."

## Says He Got All He Desired.

Anyway, he declared, Berg got all the mention coming to him on the programs when he was with the show, but should get no more now that the piece is struggling along without him. Brokaw's final paragraph in the affidavit opposing Berg's motion represents him as a young man afflicted with the habit of speaking out of his turn.

"On January 2," says the affidavit, "during a rehearsal at Caledonian Hall in this city, Mr. Berg appeared before the company and read them a letter in which he made certain charges against me, and then said that the show would be good and that he would bet a certain sum against a smaller sum that it would be a failure."

Justice Blair, before whom the application was argued, came up, asked counsel to file briefs and reserved decision.

## CHICAGO WILL HAVE \$12,000,000 HOTEL

To Be 25 Stories High and the World's Largest.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Plans for the world's largest hotel, to contain 3,000 guest rooms and to be built on Michigan Boulevard at a cost of more than \$12,000,000, were announced here to-day. It will be twenty-five stories high. The site for the new hotel, which is to be known as the Stevens, cost \$2,500,000. Construction, it was said, will start soon after May 1.

The announcement was made by James W. Stevens, President of La Salle Hotel Company. The hotel will contain a convention hall, with a seating capacity of 4,000; an exposition floor, with 35,000 square feet; a banquet hall, seating 1,045; and a dining room, seating 1,000.

One of the most notable innovations will be an airplane landing on the roof of the hotel more than a block long. The hotel is to be located just south of the Blackstone.

Continued on Page Three

FLORIDA-ATLANTIC COAST LINE—Presumably the first route with choice of 5 thru trains daily. 240 Broadway—Ad.

## 3 STOCK FIRMS FAIL; FRAUD INDICTMENTS ACCUSE 10 PERSONS

41 Now Charged With Bucketing After Grand Jury Inquiry.

## BANTON FEARS LEAKS

Swindlers May Have Fled to Europe or Canada During Storm.

## DES CHAMPS CO. ASSIGNS

Consolidated Exchange Head Supports District Attorney on Broker Licensing.

Ten more persons were indicted yesterday on charges of bucketing, making the total forty-one since the drive against brokerage swindlers began. Two firms were taken into the bankruptcy court. Another, which assigned on Wednesday, was declared bankrupt. Still another assigned for the benefit of creditors.

The new indictments were handed to Judge Mulqueen by the additional Grand Jury. Who these persons are was not made known. It is indicated in the District Attorney's office that there will be a roundup soon of those indicted. Only six have been apprehended so far.

## Banton Mindful of Leaks.

District Attorney Banton acknowledged that it was easy for a man to get out of the jurisdiction if he knew he has done wrong and that complaints had been made against him. It is asserted that there are leaks in the Criminal Courts Building by which persons down town obtain advance information of what may happen in the bucketing cases.

Mr. Banton explained how easily bucketers might spot lookouts near his office, or on seeing a former customer waiting to make a complaint could tip off their principals.

The setting of bail at \$50,000 in these cases is believed to have scared offenders. It is pointed out that some of the indicted are in Europe. There are indications that some of the men wanted have gone abroad, to return, perhaps, when the agitation is not so great and when judges will fix lower bail. It costs about \$1,500 to get a bond for \$50,000, and the offending bucketer feels he can enjoy his \$1,500 much more in Havana or in Paris. The alternative is the Tombs reformatory.

## Firm Which Assigned Is Sued.

The three new failures were those of Scott & Stump of 40 Exchange place, M. E. & J. W. de Aguiar of 66 Broadway, and Walter J. Schmidt & Co., 30 Broad street. The last mentioned firm made an assignment on Wednesday, as was noted in THE NEW YORK HERALD yesterday. The Schmidt assets were estimated at \$100,000, but there was no figure for liabilities. The petitioning creditors, with their claims, were Rudolph Breuer, \$4,830; Julius W. Turm, \$80; and Charles H. Brown, \$30. The firm was owned by Walter J. Schmidt, Thomas J. Schmidt and Ernest Schimshaw.

In the case of Scott & Stump, which was assigned to the Consolidated Exchange, four creditors filed petitions. They were Harry Keller, who claimed \$4,000; W. A. White, \$500; Mary Boswell, \$600; and Craig W. Green, \$3,200. The petition asking for a receiver gave the assets as \$150,000 and the liabilities as \$300,000. Judge Hand appointed Francis L. Kahlman as receiver, under bond of \$20,000. Hays & Wadhams, attorneys for the firm, made this statement:

"The firm of Scott & Stump has been in business about five years. Besides its main office, it has branch offices in Philadelphia, Hagerstown, Md.; Cumberland, Md.; Chambersburg, Pa.; Carlisle, Pa. and Conestoga, Pa. The great number of failures among brokerage houses during the last month, together with the agitation against them, has created extreme distrust of brokers among customers and has caused a run on a great number of houses.

"During the past several weeks Scott & Stump have paid out to customers who have closed their accounts upward of \$500,000. The firm has made a brave attempt to keep afloat, but the continuing run on it made suspension inevitable in order to prevent preferences among the remaining customers. A rough estimate of the assets show quick assets of about \$70,000 and slow assets of at least \$200,000, although the value of the latter under a forced sale is problematical. The liabilities of the firm amount to about \$300,000."

## Insists Concern Is Solvent.

Papers filed in the De Aguiar case said the members of the firm are Louis Green, David Goldman and Miguel de Aguiar. The claims which had been assigned totaled \$775. A statement on behalf of the firm was made by its attorney, N. E. Schmidt of 220 Broadway, who said it is solvent and that the assets actually will far exceed the liabilities. He gave no figures.

Mr. Schmidt intends to make a motion to have the bankruptcy proceedings dismissed and says the firm will resume operations. He said no demands for payment had been made that had not been met. He added:

"There has been no bucketing by this firm."

The firm was suspended from the Consolidated, as is usual in such cases.

## THE BROADWAY LIMITED

offers a quick but restful over-night service to Chicago that appeals to those who appreciate the best. It leaves New York, Pennsylvania Railroad, at 3:35 P. M., and arrives Chicago at 9:35 A. M. over the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Short Line—Ad.

## \$5 Lures Few to Memorize Sermon on the Mount

BERLIN, Ohio, March 2.—Five dollars for memorizing the Sermon on the Mount did not prove to be so great an inducement for Oberlin College students as had been anticipated by faculty members. Out of about 1,600 students only 275 took the examination last night. Women predominated and most of them were self-supporting. It took the students one hour and thirty minutes to write the 110 verses of the sermon. Those winning the award will be announced in a few days. The \$5 offer was made by a Chicago alumnus.

## WEALTHY VIGILANTES TO GUARD ARDSLEY

Guns, Motor Patrols, Searchlights Will Ward Off Invasions of Jewel Robbers.

## PISTOLS FOR EVERYBODY

Dobbs Ferry and Irvington Police to Cooperate With Owners of Estates.

As a result of the theft of jewels valued at \$20,000 last Tuesday night from the home of Henry Graves 3d, at Ardsley on Hudson, owners of estates there, all members of the Ardsley Park Property Owners Association, Inc., have organized a vigilance committee to arrange for the proper patrol of the district and prevent robberies in future.

The State Police and the police departments of Dobbs Ferry and Irvington have promised to cooperate with the vigilance committee.

The members of the Association are all well known in New York business and social circles, those who attended at the meeting at which the committee was formed, including Henry S. Brooks, president of the association; E. S. Jaffray, W. B. Edlison, F. M. Haines, John F. Plummer, John Tysowski, Walter B. Walker, March F. Chase and W. A. C. Ewen.

Mr. Brooks told the meeting that he had taken the matter up with the authorities of Dobbs Ferry and Irvington, and that he had been assured that the police of these villages would do everything in their power to give Ardsley adequate patrol. The forces of both these villages are being enlarged, and special patrolmen will be sent to Ardsley Park. These policemen will have automobiles and will be heavily armed.

All of the members of the association have obtained pistol permits for themselves and for trusted employees of their estates, and several have obtained large searchlights which can be turned on to sweep the grounds at the first sign of robbers. It is probable that each property owned will employ sufficient watchmen to give his place a large enough force to cope with any gang of bandits that might appear, and other special policemen probably will be engaged by the association to patrol the roads of the park section and work with the Dobbs Ferry and Irvington policemen.

The vigilance committee has decided that the only thing needed to discourage robberies in the district is an adequate patrol, and they believe that if this patrol is established immediately there will not be any more crimes like that committed at the home of Mr. Graves.

## BRUNETTES RULE AT WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Dark Haired Girl Elected to Succeed Blonde.

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 2.—Brunettes are in the ascendant at Wellesley College. After a long standing precedent of blonde supremacy Miss Olive Ladd of Lincoln, Neb., a young woman with black hair, has been elected mistress of the Senior Tree Day exercises. The choice was by vote of the senior class. In the selection of adds to the mistress the class picked two blondes and two brunettes. Misses Caroline Ingham of New York, Dorothy Towler of Chicago, Elizabeth Woody of Louisville, Ky., and Harriet Rathbun of Madison, N. J.

## LOST DA VINCI FOUND.

Superb Canvas Discovered in Eateries Galleries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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BUDAPEST, March 2.—Hidden in a dusty corner of the Esterhazy Galleries workers have discovered a superb canvas by Leonardo da Vinci known as "The Virgin and Child."

The picture had been lost since the end of the last century.

## 48,000 Killed on Battlefields as Motors Killed 91,000 in U. S.

"We talk about war. In the eighteen months that American troops were engaged in fighting in France 48,000 soldiers lost their lives on the battlefield. In exactly the same period 91,000 persons, 25,000 of them children, were killed by automobiles on the highways of the United States."

That statement was made yesterday by Magistrate Frederick B. House of the Traffic Court, before a special committee of the Board of Aldermen considering an ordinance requiring all commercial vehicles to carry speed governors.

Magistrate House declared that the existing traffic laws were sufficient; that what was needed was enforcement.

## GERMANY PREPARING ACTIVELY FOR GENOA TO PUSH HER GOODS

Hears International Loan to Stabilize Mark Will Be Chief Topic.

## STUDIES THREE POINTS

Economic Parliament Has Questions of Business, Finance and Transport.

## TEN MILLION WORKLESS

Europe's Problem of Unemployment One of Biggest Tasks in View.

By RAYMOND GRAM SWING.  
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, March 2.

According to the National Zeitung diplomatic circles here possess positive information that the principal subject for discussion at the Genoa conference will be an international loan which is to enable Germany to stabilize the mark.

A few weeks ago it was announced by the Foreign Office that no special preparations would be made for the Genoa conference, but nevertheless there now is feverish activity in every governmental department, and even the National Economic Parliament with its 400 representatives of capital and labor will issue three lengthy memoranda to be laid before the conference.

Being forbidden in advance to discuss reparations problems, the Germans are tackling enthusiastically the larger question of European and world business. For instance, the subjects of the memoranda to be presented by the National Economic Parliament will be world business, world finance and world transportation. The National Economic Parliament met behind closed doors, and only an abridged report was made of its debates, but the leading business men of Germany, like Hugo Stinnes, Herr Kraemer and Herr Buecher, made long speeches.

## The Unemployment Problem.

Herr Hirsch, Secretary of State for Economics, formulated the Government's thesis for the Genoa conference. He began with the assertion that one of the great problems was unemployment, and estimated the number of men out of work in Europe at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000. He ascribed this condition to three causes—the failure of Eastern Europe to put its products before the consumer, the fact that Europe is divided into little states, which obstructs internal traffic, and finally the debts arising from the war.

Herr Buecher of the League of German Industries complained that German manufacturers often needed more working capital than the total investment, and that hence they were not safeguarded in world competition. The first essential step, he declared, was the stabilization of currency, which would result in keeping production on a better technical level, so as to make German goods more desirable abroad.

The standpoint of the labor leaders was reported to have agreed in the main with the suggestions made by the employers. Every department dealing with questions likely to come up at the Genoa conference is amassing material, and the Germans may arrive in Italy, as they did at Cannes, with a carload of printed matter. On that occasion there was a whole freight car filled with copies of German laws alone, and every statute passed in Germany since 1870 was included in the list. It is probable that the Germans will be able to answer any legal questions that might be asked of him.

## Fear Slump in Marks.

Berlin, March 2 (Associated Press).—German industry leaders are seeking an agreement with the Government to help carry out the recent agreement with the Allied Reparations Commission for the delivery of goods, hoping to prevent a slump in German money and the curtailment of imports—possibilities which are viewed in some quarters as likely to create a catastrophe.

These questions it is felt that Germany may be deprived of foreign money, which have been acting as a stabilizing influence on the economic situation, by the delivery of goods to the Allies which heretofore have been sold for American dollars.

Germany, the organ of Chancellor Wirth, believes that deliveries in kind may embarrass importers and disturb the export trade. It believes extensive foreign credits, which have been unsuccessfully sought, are now the only means of avoiding a serious economic crisis.

# JOKER IN NEW BONUS PLAN CALLS ON PUBLIC TO PAY \$4,500,000,000 IN 3 YEARS

## SCANDAL, DECLARES BORAH; KING CALLS IT TRICKERY

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 2.

THE "pawbrokers' bill," as the latest plan developed by the Fordney committee for financing the bonus raid is characterized in Congressional circles, was denounced by both Republican and Democratic Senators to-day. Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho) said of it:

"The bonus raid is getting to be almost a scandal, and it is humiliating to thousands of Republicans throughout the country. The scheme now proposed is worse than anything previously recommended, for while it adds to the debt of the people, it also attempts to deceive. There has been no way invented to pay \$5,000,000,000 out of the Treasury unless you put \$5,000,000,000 into the Treasury without extorting it from the taxpayers of the country. No amount of juggling or deception will relieve the poor taxpayers. The new scheme is another attempt to juggle and deceive."

Senator King (Dem., Utah) thus described the "pawbrokers' bill":

"The certificate plan is worse, if anything, than the proposal to pay a cash bonus, for after all that is the only honest way of doing it, if there is any honest way. Resort to trickery will not reflect credit on any political party. The truth is that the people of the country are against the bonus raid and will rebuke any party that attempts to impose it on them. Why not look the facts in the face and accept the judgment of the people? The country is not in a position to stand for any further financial burdens and will not for a long time. If the bonus scheme possesses a single merit I do not know of it."

## U.S. NEVER GOT FORD'S 29 MILLION WAR GAIN

Book in His Name States He Has Returned Every Penny of Profits.

## HE SAID HE WOULD DO SO

But Treasury Aid Has Vainly Searched Records for Any Sum.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Detroit, March 2.—A dispatch to-day from Washington to the Detroit Journal says:

"Under Secretary of the Treasury S. Parker Gilbert denies Henry Ford has returned war profits amounting to \$29,000,000 to the United States Treasury."

This statement was brought out following the sale here of a book called "The Truth About Henry Ford," which carried this paragraph:

"Henry Ford gave all his war profits of \$29,000,000 to the Government with no hampering conditions. This vast sum was turned back to the Treasury to be used as the Government saw fit. This was the act of a pacifist. If all the war advocates had done the same the country's war debts would not be so staggering to-day, and there would have been less talk of war profiteers."

The book is supposed to have been written with the approval of Mr. Ford, and to be based upon facts furnished by Mr. Ford's organization. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon said he had heard nothing of such a handsome gift to the Federal Treasury, but referred inquiries to Under Secretary Gilbert. After an investigation Mr. Gilbert denied that Henry Ford had at any time returned \$29,000,000 or any other lump sum to the Government.

They say there is a possibility that in certain cases the motor car king may have accepted less money in payment of certain claims than he might have exacted from the Government—in fact, they declare that Mr. Ford's dealings with the Government, so far as they know, have been marked by fairness and liberality on Ford's part. They are positive, however, that no cash refund of war profits has ever been made by Mr. Ford.

It has been variously estimated that the Ford company received from war work, but the items are scattered through many departments and bureaus and it would take days to assemble them. The Ford company produced many different kinds of war material, including Eagle boats, Liberty motor castings, tanks, tractors, automobiles, trucks, howitzer caissons, helmets and shell castings. The Ford company's contract for the production of Eagle boats alone called for sixty boats at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000 each.

When large war contracts began to pour in upon the Ford company soon after America entered the war Mr. Ford announced he did not expect to take a penny of profit. Later it was given out that the Ford company would be compelled to charge a profit because Mr. Ford owned but 58 per cent of the stock of the company and the minority stockholders would not be willing to forego their legitimate profits. It was announced, however, that Mr. Ford personally would not consent to receive a cent of profit for his share, and it was taken for granted that at some time following the settlement of contracts the motor car manufacturer would return his war profits to the United States Treasury.

The records of the War Department show that the Ford Motor Company and Henry Ford & Son have been under the law a total of \$1,013,535.60. Of this \$1,013,535.60 was in payment for articles actually delivered to the Government and \$9,994,728.75 was in advance of contracts under which no finished articles were delivered but where the Ford company claimed reimbursement for expenditures made in preparation for production.

When You Think of Writing Think of Writing—Ad.

## PACIFIC TREATY FOES STRONGER IN SENATE

Hitchcock and Jones, Who Supported Yap Pact, Now Oppose 4-Power.

## FRANCE IS OUT OF PARTY

Ratification Leaders Confident as Underwood Claims 14 Democratic Votes.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 2.

The fight against ratification of the four Power Pacific treaty developed unexpected strength in the Senate to-day.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Jones (N. M.), both of whom voted yesterday for ratification of the Yap treaty, spoke against ratification of the four Power pact.

One of the features of the opening debate to-day was a speech by Senator France (Md.), which is interpreted as reading himself out of the Republican party in the event the treaty is ratified.

Neither Senator Hitchcock nor Senator Jones of New Mexico made his statements so positive that it will be impossible for them to vote for the treaty under certain conditions. But a fair interpretation of both speeches indicates these two Senators are headed in the direction of irreconcilable opposition to ratification.

Senator Hitchcock said he could not see his way clear to vote for the treaty without amendments or reservations more far reaching than the Brandegee reservation, which was reported favorably by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and presumably agreed to by the President. The Senator said he would never vote for the treaty so long as it provided for mutual confidence without including in the provisions of proposed conferences that they be held only in the case of "unprovoked" aggression.

The absence of the word "unprovoked" is a point of attack from all Senators who are opposing ratification. In addition to the defection of Senators Hitchcock and Jones it developed that the attitude of certain other Senators is in doubt. Among these are Walsh (Mont.), Smith (S. C.), Hendrick (Wyo.) and Stanley (Ky.). All of these Senators, it was originally supposed, were in favor of ratification or might at least vote for it. But now they are generally listed against ratification, while Senator Norris (Neb.) admits he has not definitely determined upon his course.

Friends of ratification still have strength on the face of the informal tally made to secure ratification, assuming the Senators Crow (Pa.) and Du Pont (Del.), who were not present yesterday, will be present to vote on the final test of strength. Senator Owen (Okla.) is favorable to ratification, is absent in Europe and will not return in time to vote.

In spite of the defections indicated or expected Senator Underwood is confident that more than fourteen Democrats will vote for ratification, which, with the Republican support, will be enough to carry the treaty providing for a limitation of naval armament and also the treaties regarding China. But on the Four Power treaty, however, I have reluctantly reached the conclusion that

Continued on Page Two

## FOUND NOTHING

If you are in doubt as to the loss and found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

## PLEDGE IS HIDDEN

'Pawnbroker' Bill Seen as Means for Present Congress to Escape Responsibility.

## 90 P. C. LIMIT FOR LOANS